The Pyongyang Times

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Premier KIM IL SUNG and President Choi Yong Kun

Receive Telegram from President of Provisional Revolutionary Govt. of Republic of South Vietnam and President of Its Advisory Council

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and Nguyen Huu Tho, President of its Advisory Council, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War and the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

The telegram reads:

We, in the name of the South Vietnamese people, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, extend greetings of militant solidarity and warmest congratulations to Your Excellencies and to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire fraternal Korean people, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the day when the Korean people defeated U.S. imperialism which committed an aggressive war and the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle of the world people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea.

Sixteen years ago, the heroic Korean People's Army and the Korean people, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, set a brilliant example of revolutionary heroism and powerfully inspired the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for winning national independence, democracy, peace and social progress against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, by smashing the U.S. imperialist aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We are very glad of the great victories of the Korean people in socialist construction and in the work for consolidating the national defences and energetically assisting the patriotic movement in South Korea and regard them as our own victories.

The South Vietnamese people firmly believe that the Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, will achieve greater and more victories in converting the northern half of the Republic into an invulnerable fortress and a solid base for the cause of the liberation of South Korea.

We sharply denounce all the plots and war provocation acts of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and scathingly expose the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, lackeys of U.S. imperialism, who are barbarously suppressing and murdering South Korean patriots.

Taking this opportunity, we express profound gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people for their sincere, great support and assistance to the South Vietnamese people in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

May the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the South Vietnamese people and the fraternal Korean people be ever-lasting!

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the 11th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram to **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, in reply to the latter's telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in reply to the latter's telegram of greetings on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman**, President of the Republic of Liberia, on the independence day of Liberia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a telegram to **Amilcar Cabral**, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, in reply to the latter's telegram sent on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

Educational Aid Fund and Stipends Remitted Again

for Children of Korean Compatriots in Japan

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, again entrusted the Korean Committee for the Relief of Overseas Compatriots with the remittance of educational aid fund and stipends to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan for the democratic, national education of the children of compatriots in Japan.

The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, at the request of the Korean Committee for the Relief of Overseas Compatriots, sent recently 298,261,240 yen (in Japanese currency) to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

This large sum of educational aid fund and stipends sent again this time for the democratic, national education of the children of Korean compatriots in Japan are another manifestation of the love of a real father and great parental solicitude higher than the sky and deeper than the sea shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who always takes deep care of the compatriots in Japan and their children, not forgetting them even a moment.

It is thanks to the fatherland which has been turned into an independent socialist power and is daily prospering and developing under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, that the Korean compatriots in Japan are living a worthy life in a far-away alien land across the sea with the high honour and pride of being overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and successfully giving democratic, national education to their children.

Thanks to the constant solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the compatriots in Japan have received over 8,265,491,000 yen (in Japanese currency) of educational aid fund and stipends on 32 occasions in all.

Premier KIM IL SUNG

Receives Telegram of Greetings from Head of State of Cambodia

Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram of greetings from Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

The telegram of greetings reads:

I am happy to extend most heartfelt greetings to Your Excellency on the occasion of the month of struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and unifying the Korean nation and reaffirm our full support to the patriotic struggle being waged for a long time under the wise leadership of Your Excellency.

Cambodia and the Cambodian people are supporting and will continue to support their Korean brothers in the struggle for the liberation and unification of the territory.

I sincerely wish you successes in your work and am firmly convinced of final victory over the imperialists and their lackeys.

The close unity between us will further strengthen in defending our ideal for independence and progress.

I pay you loftiest and most friendly respects.

Premier KIM IL SUNG

Receives Telegram of Greetings from Chairman of Central Committee of Patriotic Front of Laos

Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram of greetings from Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Laos, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The telegram of greetings reads:

On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the victory the Korean people won by beating down the U.S. imperialist aggressors, I, in the name of the Laotian people, the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Laos and in my own name, extend cordial greetings and warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the heroic Korean people.

The glorious victory of the Korean people in repulsing 16 years ago the aggression of the troops of the U.S. imperialists and their 15 satellite countries who attempted to swallow up at a gulf the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a great contribution to defending the socialist camp and made an active contribution to the cause of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the Asian and world peoples.

After defeating the U.S. imperialists, the Korean people healed the war wounds in a short period and won a great victory in socialist construction and in increasing defence capacity, overcoming all difficulties in the spirit of Chollima, and thus laid a solid foundation for achieving the country's unification.

These days, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying as never before their war provocation manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Laotian people and the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Laos sternly denounce such war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and demand an immediate end to the U.S. imperialists' moves for the provocation of a war against Korea.

In the future too, we will actively support the fraternal Korean people in the just struggle for liberating South Korea and unifying the fatherland.

The Laotian people firmly believe that the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you will surely win a greater victory in their revolutionary cause.

I hope that the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries will develop more splendidly.

Korean People Sternly Denounce U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Acts against Laos

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues a Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on August 2 supporting the statement published by the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Laos on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the signing of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

The statement said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly denounce the aggressive acts the U.S. imperialists have been committing against the Laotian people, flagrantly trampling underfoot the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and fully support the stand of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Laos manifested in the statement.

Since the signing of the 1962 Geneva Agreements which recognize the sovereignty, independence, union and territorial integrity of Laos, the basic national rights of the Laotian people, the

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Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Great Mother of Korea and Ardent Communist Fighter

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was the admirable wife and closest comrade of a great revolutionary, her husband Mr. Kim Hyong Jik; she assisted with all devotion in the revolutionary activities of her husband, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country who fought for the restoration of the fatherland; and she was the mother of Korea who brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great Leader, and an ardent communist fighter and an outstanding leader of the Korean women's movement who dedicated her all to the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women.

Mother Kang Ban Sok was born on April 21, 1892, as the second daughter of Mr. Kang Don Wuk in Chilgol, Ha-ri, Ryongsan sub-county, Daedong county, South Pyangan Province.

In the days around the birth of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Korea was undergoing grim ordeals.

Mr. Kang Don Wuk, the father of Mother Kang Ban Sok, and Mr. Kang Jin Sok, her eldest brother, were ardent anti-Japanese patriotic fighters who fought for the country and the nation.

She was educated in patriotism by her father and eldest brother from her early age.

After being married to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Mother Kang Ban Sok helped with might and main her husband and his comrades-in-arms in their revolutionary activities, overcoming all trials and tribulations along the arduous road of the revolutionary struggle of her husband.

Mother Kang Ban Sok remained dutiful to her husband's parents and loved and helped with sincerity the wives of her husband's brothers and the brothers-in-law and put her heart and soul into revolutionizing her family.

She sincerely looked after the affairs of the comrades-in-arms of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and a great number of revolutionaries in Mangyongdae and then in Kangdong, Junggang, Linkiang, Pataokou, Fusung, etc. and actively helped them in their revolutionary activities at whatever time.

Mother Kang Ban Sok fought unflinchingly, firmly defending the revolutionary principle as the wife of a great revolutionary, even under the circumstances in which the persecution and threat by the Japanese imperialist aggressors shadowed her.

The mother was a woman with such gentle, tender and benevolent traits in daily life, but she was unusually resolute and strong-willed in the fight against Japanese imperialism.

Mother Kang Ban Sok educated Comrade Kim Il Sung in ardent patriotism from his childhood.

Mother Kang Ban Sok educated the then young Marshal in patriotism with the living example of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

The mother often told the young Marshal about the ardent patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and taught him to earnestly learn and live with ardent patriotism and staunch will like Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

When Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was waging a struggle in Pyongyang prison, the mother told the young Marshal that his father had fought and was fighting the Japanese imperialist robbers for the restoration of the lost fatherland; that Japanese imperialism was not only the 20 million Korean people's enemy who had robbed them of their country, but also the enemy of the family who had arrested the father; that he should grow up fast to fight courageously Japanese robbers, to take bloody revenge for the Korean people and his father.

The mother dedicated all her sincerity and wisdom as the organizer of the studies of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his able helper when he began learning.

Poor as her life was, Mother Kang Ban Sok did all her efforts to ensure, by all means, better conditions to Comrade Kim Il Sung for his studies under such circumstances.

Breaking through the strict cordon of the enemy

Before passing away Mr. Kim Hyong Jik handed his pistols to Mrs. Kang Ban Sok and told her to give middle school education to their son, though it might cause hardship to her. Deeply conscious of the heavy responsibility she had assumed, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok did needlework or washing for others, disregarding her daily declining health, and saved as much as she could, and she sent Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Yuwen Middle School in Chilin in order to fulfil the will of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Mother Kang Ban Sok educated Comrade Kim Il Sung in indomitable revolutionary will and stamina from his childhood. It was when Comrade Kim Il Sung finished the course of the Pataokou primary school, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik told Comrade Kim Il Sung to return to Korea alone and study there, saying that he should learn in Korea our language and history, study the realities of the country and directly see the sufferings the people were undergoing, if he were to accomplish the Korean revolution in the future. The mother repressed her feeling of pity for the son and, in a decided manner, saw off the young Marshal of twelve years setting out alone on a long trip covering a thousand ri at a time when all the mountains and rivers were lying frozen, covered with snow.

To bring up her sons into stout revolutionaries, Mother Kang Ban Sok concealed her sorrow and tears, and never showed her weakness before any difficulty and hardship.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country, departed from her side never to return on June 5, 1926, the man who was her husband and her prop and stay, whom she respected and loved, and she promised to fight together to the end for the restoration of the fatherland and building of a country where the toiling masses would live well.

But the mother wept most bitterly in the depths of her heart and did not show herself shedding tears in the presence of her children. When Comrade Kim Il Sung asked his mother to go to the father's grave together, she would say, "No, I'll stay home. You children go by yourselves." But she would go to the grave of her husband alone and everytime she shed tears of deadly hatred against the enemy and tears expressing her resolve to fight the enemy and defeat it without fail, carrying forward the will of her husband.

Mother Kang Bak Sok dedicated her sons to the Korean revolution and did all she could to help Comrade Kim Il Sung in his revolutionary activities.

All through her life, the mother did not live for her personal comfort, but lived only for the struggle, and her life was the worthiest, revolutionary life, throughout which she struggled for the country.

In the incipient stage of the formation of the anti-Japanese guerilla units, when he was operating in the area of Antu county, Comrade Kim Il Sung grew anxious about his mother lying in her sickbed and came home one day. Finding there was no firewood in the house, he with his brothers went up a mountain and gathered firewood.

Seeing him bring firewood, his mother said:

"Why all this? Do you think there isn't enough firewood around here in this deep mountain? Attend to your own business. If your choice is revolution, devote yourself to it, but if you would like to keep house, do so. You've got to do one thing or the other."

At this, Comrade Kim Il Sung told her that he was going to conduct big unit operations and was concerned about the sick mother after his departure. Hearing his words, the mother said sternly: "You need not worry about me. When you go and do well in your revolutionary struggle, I may get well. So you must go."

Thus there was the great mother behind the great revolutionary.

Mother Kang Ban Sok not only sent him on to the road of revolution but also actively helped Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon, her husband's younger brother, together with her two sons to take the path of revolutionary struggle.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Anti-Imperialist Youth Union, the Korean Young Communist League and many other underground revolutionary organizations between 1927 and 1932 and was organizing and waging a revolutionary struggle in the central Manchurian area with Chilin as the centre. Mother Kang Ban Sok actively supported and defended his revolutionary ideas and ideal, the revolutionary lines put forth by him and revolutionary organizations founded by him and energetically struggled to see that the revolutionary ideas and revolutionary lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung were carried through and the revolutionary organizations rapidly expanded and developed.

Mother Kang Ban Sok actively helped Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms in their revolutionary activities, not fearing any sacrifice.

It was a time when Comrade Kim Il Sung was active in Fusung. He and his four or five comrades were placed under the enemy's surveillance in Fusung. They had to get out of the dangerous situation quickly, but there were not enough weapons. They had to bring weapons from their comrades in Wanliho. Mother Kang Ban Sok rushed to Wanliho, breaking through the cordon of the enemy, at the risk of her life. And she returned at a stride, carrying on her head two loaded pistols inserted between pieces of beef.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung, receiving the pistols, asked her why they were loaded despite the danger involved, she answered calmly: "Why, I can't yield to them meekly, can I? I thought I should make them pay for my blood. At most, two or three of them might have pounced on me, and so I thought I should finish them off."

She was very ill and having a hard life and was under strict watch of the enemy, yet she treated like her own sons the comrades-in-arms of Comrade Kim Il Sung who came to her house in countless numbers and stayed months sometimes, and saved every penny to help them in their work. In case there was no rice, she made rice-bran cakes for their travel.

Mother Kang Ban Sok not only whole-heartedly supported the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his comrades-in-arms, but herself took an active part in revolutionary activities.

Mother Kang Ban Sok was an outstanding woman revolutionary, ardent communist and leader of the Korean women's movement who devoted herself to the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of woman.

Mother Kang Ban Sok directly took part in the revolutionary struggle and waged an energetic activity from the time when she lived in the Linkiang and Pataokou areas.

After the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Mother Kang Ban Sok waged the revolutionary struggle with redoubled vigour in Fusung.

At that time, the mother was a member of an unlawful revolutionary circle organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung with Communists as the backbone, and the mother learned the Marxist-Leninist ideology and the method of the revolutionary struggle from her son and established the revolutionary world outlook and grew as an outstanding woman revolutionary and a communist fighter through the struggle.

The mother formed an anti-Japanese women organization in Fusung with the help of Comrade Kim Il Sung, expanded its organizations everywhere and worked as Chairman of the Women's Association in Paisan area from the spring of 1928.

The Women's Association and the women's movement guided by the mother were a women's organization and a women's movement fundamentally different from the former women's movement which had been waged from the first decade of the 20th century. They were a revolutionary anti-Japanese women's organization directly guided by the Communists and a thoroughly revolutionary, communist women's movement aimed at beating down Japanese imperialism, restoring the fatherland and emancipating the women.

The women's association organizations guided by Mother Kang Ban Sok educated women in anti-Japanese patriotism and powerfully organized and mobilized them in the work of actively helping Comrade Kim Il Sung in the revolutionary struggle.

Mother Kang Ban Sok directly helped in the work of the Saenal Juvenile Union, the Anti-Imperialist Youth Union and the Korean Young Communist League organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung, published with him the newspaper **Saenal (new day)** and took charge of its distribution almost by herself.

After the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik the mother directly took over the affairs of the Paisan School which had been looked after by him and put her heart and soul into rearing the rising generation into revolutionaries and patriots of Korea.

Mother Kang Ban Sok rallied the masses in the revolutionary organizations and roused women in the struggle for their own emancipation through her energetic political activities.

The Korean women in Antu and Fusung and villages around them armed themselves with anti-Japanese patriotism and cultivated their fighting spirit for their class emancipation, thanks to the tireless efforts and vehement activities of Mother Kang Ban Sok and many towns and villages were revolutionized through her

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Thought of Comrade KIM IL SUNG on Proper Use of Law of Value in Production and Circulation of Consumer Goods in Socialist Society

In his immortal brilliant works "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy", Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, gave a perfect Marxist-Leninist elucidation to means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value, thus providing the Party and the state of the working class leading the building of socialism and communism with a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for correctly utilizing the commodity-money relations.

What holds an important place in the thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung that gave a profound scientific and theoretical exposition to the correct use of the commodity-money relations in socialist society, is that it shows a new road to the proper utilization of the law of value in production and circulation of consumer goods.

* * *

Comrade Kim Il Sung, first of all, clarified the correct and principled stand the socialist state should take in utilizing the law of value in production and circulation of consumer goods in socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"After all, the question of utilizing the commodity-money relations is an important one which the state of the working class must properly settle in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. Right or 'Left' error in this question can bring forth a serious harm."** ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" English ed., p. 15.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the state of the working class should not commit Right or "Left" error but adhere to principled stand in using the commodity-money relations and the law of value which come under the old economic categories. When attaching more importance to the utilization of the law of value than the socialist economic law, people fall into the Right tendency to manage the economy in a capitalist way. On the contrary, when ignoring the law of value they commit the "Left" error of causing a large wastage of means of production and labour power and harming socialist economic construction.

Only when the socialist state utilizes the law of value in commodity production and circulation from a stand of meeting the requirements of the socialist economic law, can we produce and supply the population with daily necessaries cheaper and better.

What is of weighty importance in proper use of the law of value in production and circulation of consumer goods is to fix their prices properly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Most important of all in the use of the law of value is to fix the prices of commodities properly. Prices should be assessed on the basis of correctly reckoning with the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of value. (Ibid., p. 23.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung clarifies the cardinal principle the state of the working class should observe in fixing the prices of commodities properly.

The consumption goods in socialist society are commodities in the proper sense of the words. Therefore, the law of value, an economic law in commodity production, operates in substance in production and circulation of consumption goods.

But this does not mean to leave the functions of the law of value to run their own way in socialist society.

In socialist society where means of production become the social property and the people are masters of the state, the Party and the state of the working class utilize the law of value in a purposeful and planned way through the lever of prices for the successful building of socialism and the betterment of people's livelihood.

It is a very important political problem for the Party and the state of the working class to use correctly the law of value and fix the prices of commodities properly.

It is because the price policy is closely connected with such problems as systematic improvement of the people's material and cultural livelihood, rational allotment of the national income to accumulation and consumption, consolidation of the economic ties between town and the country and of the worker-peasant alliance, improvement of quality of consumption goods and increase of their variety.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in fixing the prices through proper use of the law of value the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of value should be taken into account together.

Only when the prices are properly fixed on the basis of the correct reckoning of the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism can they promote the steady and rapid development of socialist construction and satisfactorily serve the maximum meeting of the requirements of the entire members of the society.

In formulating the price policy the Party and the state of the working class must first calculate the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and also count the demands of the law of value.

When the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism are ignored and the law of value is overrated or vice versa, it is impossible to map out the correct price policy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly expounded that it is very harmful, theoretically and practically, if we ignore the requirements of the law of value and do not base ourselves on the socially necessary labour in fixing the prices.

He taught as follows:

"First of all, the assessment of prices should be based correctly on the socially necessary labour contained in goods. If the fixing of prices is not based on the outlays of socially necessary labour, equilibrium of the prices cannot be maintained, nor can the socialist distribution be properly done, and the development of social production can be unfavourably affected." (Ibid., pp. 23-24.)

That the socialist state assesses the prices on the basis of properly reckoning with the requirements of the law of value means correctly relying on the socially necessary labour.

Only when prices are fixed on the basis of the outlays of socially necessary labour, equilibrium of prices can be maintained between industrial goods and agricultural produce, between industrial goods and between farm products.

Balance of prices is the problem of the corelations of the level of prices. Therefore, only when prices are assessed on the basis of correctly reckoning with the socially necessary labour, the yardstick determining the level of prices, a proper balance of prices can be maintained.

To be based on the outlays of socially necessary labour means to set equal price on similar goods. Accordingly, it has great significance in making the prices uniform on a scientific basis and effecting thoroughly socialist principles of distribution.

Socialist working people get monetary income according to the quantity of the work done. Only when prices are made uniform, consumption goods can be purchased at equal prices irrespective of areas and, accordingly, socialist principles of distribution thoroughly carried out.

The assignment of prices on the basis of socially necessary labour stimulates those enterprises expending more labour than the socially necessary labour to further efforts to introduce new technique and raise labour productivity and thus promotes social production as a whole.

Like this, the correct use of the law of value and the assessment of prices on the basis of the socially necessary labour make it possible to maintain the proper equilibrium of prices, thoroughly carry out socialist principles of distribution and give a powerful stimulus to the development of technique and social production, thereby stepping up socialist economic construction.

With regard to principles to be observed in assigning the prices to the mass consumption goods and goods for the children Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Party and the state of the working class should assign low prices to the mass consumption goods by actively deviating the prices of commodities from their values... This precisely means a proper use of the law of value, and this accords with the essential requirement of the socialist system to feed and dress all the working people evenly and to make them equally well off (Ibid. pp. 24-25.)

"... Our Party and Government fix definite rates of turnover levies and assign low prices to the mass consumption goods at least and, particularly, see to it that the goods for the children are priced so low that their production costs can be barely recovered, even if the state budgetary revenue could not be lifted. This principle should be further observed." (Ibid., p. 26.)

This teaching clarifying the principle of assigning prices to the mass consumption goods and the goods for the children is imbued with the warm solicitude and lofty virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung who takes care of every aspect of the life of the working people and spares no expense for the younger generation.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the advantages of the socialist system lie in the fact that the working people, free from worries about food, clothing and housing and education of their children, devotedly work for society and the country, as well as their own happiness. The price policy toward the mass consumption goods, school supplies and goods for the children is of great significance in revealing the advantages of the socialist system.

The line of our Party on pricing low the mass consumption goods and supplying goods for the children at so low prices that their production costs can be barely recovered is a correct line which fully embodies the essential requirements of the socialist system to improve the living of the working people evenly and thoroughly effect technical compulsory education of the rising generation.

Such practices as pricing dear the mass consumption goods and goods for the children under the pretext of increase of the state budgetary revenue and putting the prices of these goods on a par with the value on the excuse of "reckoning" with the requirements of the law of value, run counter to the essential requirements of the socialist system and they are an act of failing in duties of Communists to the rising generation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that tobacco and drink, luxury goods and high-rated goods which are in limited supply as yet should be priced higher than the mass consumption goods. The assessment of high prices on these goods makes it possible to regulate the demands and supply properly through the lever of prices in socialist society and enable socialist trading networks to keep such goods on stock and supply them to those people who urgently need them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a new thought on making the prices uniform in fixing them.

He taught as follows:

"To fix the prices of commodities correctly, we must make them uniform." (Ibid., p. 27.)

This thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on making the prices uniform is an original idea that lights the way to decisively enhance the functions of the state of proletarian dictatorship in effecting the price policy of the Marxist-Leninist party and properly meet the requirements of the economic law in the assessment of prices.

By the unification of the prices we mean that the socialist state assesses the prices in a unified way on the principles of democratic centralism and controls and directs the assessment of prices in an unique way. This is the Marxist-Leninist principle of decisively opposing the "decentralization" and "liberalization" in the work of assessment of prices.

The unification of prices demands the establishment of a nation-wide unified system of prices.

Our Party set up regional price commissions directly under the

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energetic struggle.

Mother Kang Ban Sok devoted her all to the country and the revolution.

After organizing the anti-Japanese guerilla units in 1932, Comrade Kim Il Sung heard news that his mother's illness had taken a critical turn and dropped in the house for a while when he left for southern Manchuria to have contacts with an independence army unit there. At that time the mother's illness was serious, there were young brothers at home and they were without food. So, Comrade Kim Il Sung bought one *mal* of millet for them.

Seeing this, the mother strictly reasoned with him on his deed, saying: "If you worry yourself about the household cares like this, you won't be able to make the revolution. So long as I'm alive, I won't starve. If a man who has set out on a mission of national restoration, worries about his home, how can he achieve a great thing? You ought to fight by forming ever greater units. But it seems to me that your act is wrong."

Even when her life was hanging by a thread, the mother thought more of her son than of herself and thought of the victory of revolution before anything else. That is why she strictly rebuked him like this for her son and the revolution, though his coming home was an expression of his filial piety and she was so glad to see her son.

Even in her sickbed Mother Kang Ban Sok wrote to those who had been under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, encouraging them to fight against Japanese imperialism to the last on the road of the restoration of the fatherland, for the victory of the armed struggle waged by her son and advised them to take the correct road along the line of the Korean revolution put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Mother Kang Ban Sok, confident of victory in the revolution, did not lose spirit even when her last moment was near, but remained optimistic with hopes for the future.

On July 31, 1932, Mother Kang Ban Sok who had fought so staunchly for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of the women died at the age of 41, to the great sorrow of the people, before seeing the bright day of the fatherland's restoration which she had so ardently longed for.

The life of Mother Kang Ban Sok was a patriotic and revolutionary life dedicated entirely to the restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution and the glorious revolutionary life of the mother and the precious exploits and revolutionary ideas left by her shine in the hearts of our people like stars and will live there forever. The brilliant life and immortal great feats of Mother Kang Ban Sok who dedicated her all singleheartedly to the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people evoke deep emotion also among the revolutionary people the world over today and throw brilliant rays on them.

The restoration of the fatherland for which Mother Kang Ban Sok dedicated her whole life and so ardently longed was achieved by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and the great Leader of the Korean people, whom she gave birth to and brought up and today the fatherland has been turned under his wise leadership into a socialist strong power, independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive.

Our people regard it as the greatest happiness and greatest glory to have as their Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who restored the fatherland and brought the people freedom and happiness.

We have such a great Leader thanks to Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Korea.

We are striving to arm ourselves more firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, by carrying forward the lofty will of Mother Kang Ban Sok who was infinitely loyal to the fatherland and the revolution, and remain singleheartedly and boundlessly faithful to him and, rallied rock-firm around him, fight on more vigorously to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the final victory of the Korean revolution.

Kim Jong Shin

(Continued from Page 3)

Price Assessment Commission and established a system under which sections in charge of prices at economic management organs and enterprises should operate under price commissions, and saw to it that the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Price Assessment Commission strengthened their control over the assignment of prices.

The unification of prices makes it possible to thoroughly meet the requirements of the Party's policy by properly combining the centralized guidance with the creativeness of localities in the work of assessment of prices, while putting an end to subjectivism of the price assessment organs and departmentalism in the production enterprises and ensuring the scientific accuracy in the assessment of prices.

It also ensures uniqueness of prices. The local government organs are not allowed to fix the prices of products of local industrial enterprises at will and the central organs have the exclusive right to fix prices in an unified way. It renders it possible to carry on socialist distribution in a proper way. It also stimulates the technical development at local industrial enterprises and makes a great contribution to the early realization of technical revolution.

The unification of prices also makes it possible to establish proper equilibrium of prices, because the unified control of prices of all products and the unified guidance to price assessment—indispensable conditions for ensuring the nation-wide balance of prices—are guaranteed.

* * *

The thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the correct use of the law of value in production and circulation of consumer goods is being successfully embodied in our Party's policy.

It is thanks to proper use of the law of value along with the laws of socialist economy that our Party can rapidly develop production of varied and good-quality consumer goods, supply the population with rice for next to nothing, provide students and children with clothes at a considerably low price in every season and furnish evenly the people with daily necessaries.

Now our country has turned into a socialist paradise where the living of all the working people is being evenly bettered with rapidity, all children receive the nine-year technical compulsory education and people work with enthusiasm.

Political Economics Research Room of the Economics Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences

Looking Back on the Days Right After the War

There was a grand Pyongyang city meeting in celebration of the victory in the just Fatherland Liberation War on Kim Il Sung Square at noon on July 28, 14 hours after the ceasefire on July 27, 1953.

The attention of the world was focused on Korea at that moment.

What would be the voice of Korea which had suffered the severest destruction in the world history of war? Could Korea rise up again? How would she pass postwar harsh ordeals? Which way would she follow and how?

The war havoc we had suffered was terrible indeed.

Thousands of factories and enterprises had been razed to the ground. More than 370,000 *jongbo* of farmlands had been badly destroyed and tens of thousands of *jongbo* of arable land decreased. Dwelling houses with a floor space of 28 million square metres and more than 5,000 schools had been levelled to the ground.

Originally, our economy was backward. Even it suffered heavy damages in the war. So the consequences of war destruction were serious indeed.

We had to restore the war-torn factories and build houses for the population living in dugouts at once. But there was not a piece of brick or a bag of cement all around us.

To boot, no sooner had the Armistice Agreement come into force than the U.S. imperialist aggressors started provocations against Hill 890.2 under our control at 22:20 on July 27. This happened 20 minutes after the signing of the Armistice Agreement.

The frontline situation on the Military Demarcation Line was still tense and was all the time fraught with the danger of another war.

Under such tense, harsh conditions we had to rehabilitate the war-ravaged economy rapidly and improve the deteriorated people's living in a short time, and fortify the country's defence potentials.

At 12 sharp Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, mounted the rostrum amid the enthusiastic cheers and applause of the crowds. He made a historic speech calling upon the people to direct "everything for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy to strengthen the democratic base."

Already in the crucible of the war on which the destiny of the country depended, he foresaw the victory in the war and drew up a grand blueprint for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy. He, busy with commanding decisive counteroffensives to deal crushing blows to the American imperialists, visited many places to lay the foundation of machine-building industry, the core of heavy industry.

Thus, on this historic V-day he confidently called the entire people to the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy.

The gun-salute shook the land and the parade started in celebration of the war victory on Kim Il Sung Square.

Column after column marched past the rostrum crying *manse* at the top of their voice, carrying placards bearing slogans: "Whole-people greetings and honour to Marshal Kim Il Sung who led the just Fatherland Liberation War to victory!" "Let's restore cities and factories counting every minute and second!" and "We'll emerge victorious from the rehabilitation as from the war."

That day when Pyongyang nay the whole country was renewing its fighting resolve, the Leader went to Kangnam straight from the celebration meeting.

His visit to Kangnam was not the first one.

Kangnam was one of many places which he had visited for the postwar rehabilitation and construction when the war was at its height.

In March 1953 Comrade Kim Il Sung called a leading functionary of the Ministry of Chemical and Building Materials Industry and said to him to the following effect:

... The fire seems to cease before long. When the hostilities come to an end, we should carry on the postwar rehabilitation and construction on a large scale to clear away the war wreckage and stabilize the people's life as soon as possible. For the large-scale postwar construction, we must have, above all, bricks. We should build brickyards in a short time and make preparations for the production of building materials from now on...

At his instructions, a brickyard was built in Kangnam and in July 1953 it began to turn out the first bricks.

That day, Comrade Kim Il Sung praised the builders of the brickyard for their efforts and gave them earnest instructions on what and how to do to perform the mission the Party and the revolution charged our working class.

Like this, he spent, forgetting rest, the first day after the war on guiding the postwar rehabilitation and construction. At dawn of July 29, the second day after the war, he was seen in the compound of a textile mill in Pyongyang.

Our people were well aware that during the three years of the war their respected and beloved Leader had worked day and night without sparing himself solely for the victory of the war. So they were eager to see their Leader have a good rest even a moment now that the war came to an end. But he, not minding his fatigue, came to this war-torn textile mill with a broad smile on his face.

He told workers there choked with boundless emotion and joy that now that the truce had been realized we should solve the clothing problem for the people and instructed to the following effect:

...Some comrades say that it would take us five years to put this mill back on its feet. If five years are required to restore this mill, it would take us scores of years to rehabilitate all that were destroyed during the war.

We must restore this mill in not five years but two months...

After showing clearly with what a resolve and how to begin the rehabilitation of the ravaged national economy at this textile mill, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went straight to the Hwanghae Iron Works, a metallurgical giant of our country.

The iron works had been levelled to the ground in the three year-long fierce war.

Birds were chirping on the tops of dead blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces and coking batteries. Twisted pipes and entangled electric wires were found scattered here and there. Some bomb ruins were still smouldering.

It was a disastrous scene indeed.

But the fatherly Leader infused unshakable confidence into the workers there:

Comrades, we should not be discouraged. We have defeated the Yankee fiends and won the war, haven't we? We'll win victory in the future, too. Though everything has been destroyed, we have the assets to restore it.

We have a heroic people and no small amount of reserves available for rehabilitation. The Yankee devils tried frantically to destroy everything. But we have the foundation of heavy industry left and our lovely land has inexhaustible deposits of gold, silver and other underground wealth... If we make effective use of all these we can restore the national economy splendidly...

He was thus deeply confident that heavy industry could stand up on its own feet even in war ruins where not a single machine was undamaged.

Saying that we had to have steel to restore factories, weave fabrics and build houses, he intelligently elucidated that the rehabilitation of the national economy should begin with the restoration of heavy industry and the restoration of the Hwanghae Iron Works with that of open hearth furnaces and only then everything would be settled. He said that they should enlarge the open hearth furnaces twice their original size in rehabilitating them and spoke about possibilities for doing so.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in a tone full of confidence to the following effect:

...There is no other way of restoring the ravaged national economy and developing our country into a rich and strong state. Only when we develop heavy industry, light industry and agriculture develop in step with it. Then, we can consolidate the economic foundation of our country and improve the people's livelihood rapidly.

The steel and iron industry is the most important in heavy industry. We, therefore, should rehabilitate the Hwanghae Iron Works in a short time to produce iron on a large scale...

The great plan for the postwar economic construction the Leader matured looking into the future of Korea in the fire of the war and its basic contents inspired deep confidence of victory in the steelmakers of this works who did not know with what and how to begin.

On the day (July 30) following the on-the-spot guidance of the Hwanghae Iron Works Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a plenary meeting of the Cabinet and gave detailed instructions on reconstructing our cities into modern ones, particularly on rebuilding Pyongyang into a graceful city as befitting a hero-city defended by our people through their heroic struggle. On August 3 he gave an on-the-spot guidance in factories and enterprises in the Nampo area and the Kangson Steel Plant.

On August 5 Comrade Kim Il Sung called the historic Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee and set forth our Party's basic line of socialist economic construction, a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

At the Plenum Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to consolidate the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's living in a short period of time."

The basic line of economic construction set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a solely correct line based on a scientific calculation of the lawful demands and real possibilities of the economic development in our country, a line in which the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction was applied creatively to the specific conditions of our country and a firm revolutionary line on building an independent national economy in a short time in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

For several days after the war it was hardly possible to grasp the situation of the war-torn economy under the conditions where streets and villages were reduced to heaps of cinders.

But we could map out such an original basic line of economic construction which no one had ever undertaken and the whole country could start the grandiose onward march of rehabilitation and construction in the high spirits of victors, for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Marxist-Leninist, stood in the van of the Korean revolution.

Our people dashed forward like a wind along the basic line of economic construction, an embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche*, and thus carried out with credit the postwar Three-Year-Plan, completed the Five-Year Plan in two and a half years, fulfilled successfully the historic task of laying the foundation of socialism and turned our country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy.

Today when the Seven-Year Plan has entered its final stage, our country has become a sovereign socialist state with an advanced socialist system, the firm foundations of an independent national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and a brilliant national culture.

Thanks to this line which opened up the new road to the development of our revolution at the most difficult time, the era of Chollima has dawned on this land and our country has become a powerful industrial-agricultural state.

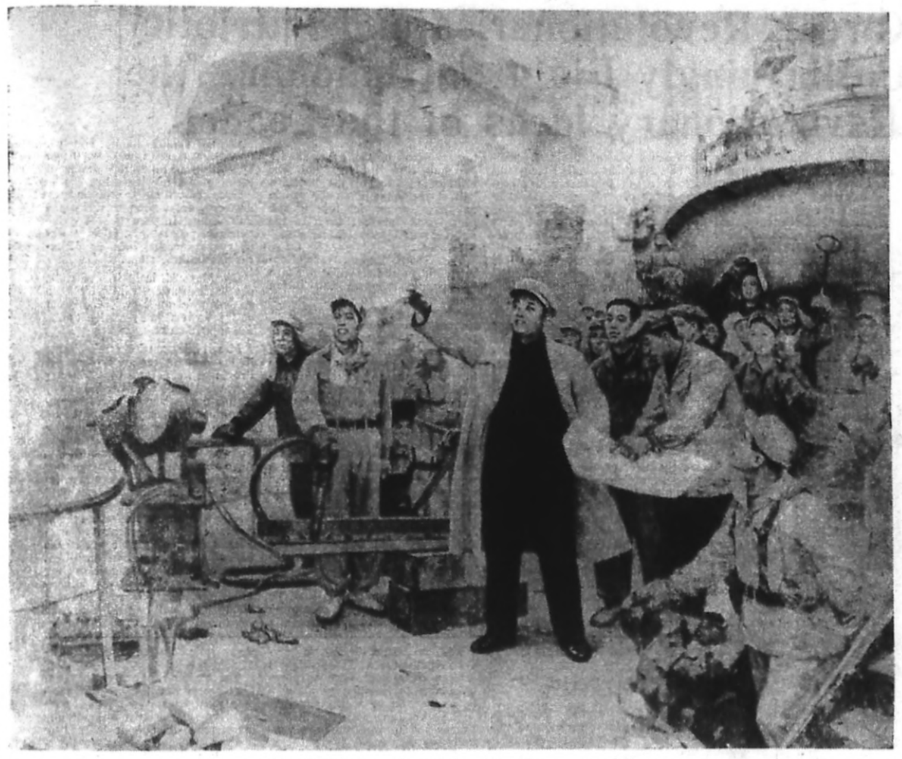
No wonder then that the world people call our country the "cradleland of *Juche*" and the "model of socialism."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said in his report delivered at the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

"With the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan our industry will turn into an industry with a firm independent system which has a more perfect structure and a solid raw material base and is equipped with new techniques, and will turn out various high-quality means of production and consumer goods needed for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood in larger quantities. The material and technical basis of agriculture will be consolidated and the achievements of advanced agricultural science will be introduced widely, with the result that all sectors of agricultural production including grain growing develop rapidly and the peasants are relieved largely from arduous labour. Our towns and villages will be built more beautifully and the life of our people will become more bountiful and cultured. And our country will be converted from an industrial-agricultural into an advanced socialist industrial state."

What a radiant reality ours is! We, who are unfolding a grand struggle for the fulfilment of the 1969 economic plan to effect a fresh change that will mark another great milestone in our long history of 5,000 years, once again deeply feel the greatness of the idea of *Juche* of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the Korean revolution to the victory and glory of today and the sagacity of his outstanding guidance, and impressively look back upon the unforgettable days right after the war when he directly set forth our Party's basic line of socialist economic construction, most revolutionary and original.

Kim Dong Ok



"We should show the mettle of the Korean people"

Our Party's Basic Line of Socialist Economic Construction

Our Party's basic line of socialist economic construction occupies a very important place among all the lines and policies of our Party, as the great Marxist-Leninist line of economic construction set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

In his historic report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in regard to our Party's line of economic construction:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic laid it down as the basic line of postwar economic construction to give priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. This was the most sagacious line which enabled us to properly determine the orientation and order of priority for the rehabilitation and construction and to correctly grasp the main link in the chain and concentrate efforts on it." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," English ed., p. 23.)

To give priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture — this was the most correct way for rapidly rehabilitating and constructing the ruined national economy at an early date, stabilizing and bettering the livelihood of the people in a short period in the light of the specific realities of our country after the war and, furthermore, for promoting socialist and communist construction with success.

The situation of our country after the ceasefire was very difficult and complex.

Owing to the barbarous methods of war employed by the American imperialist armed invaders, all our labour fruits were destroyed in the three-year-war. Towns and villages were reduced to ashes, all branches of the national economy, heavy industry in particular, totally demolished and establishments of education, culture and public health burnt down. The people lost almost all dwelling houses and household goods. The acute food and clothing shortage was felt.

Under the condition in which everything was destroyed by the war, we were at a loss what to begin with.

Even before the powder-smoke of war disappeared the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys were in a frenzy to ignite another war, resorting to provocative machinations and subversive acts against the northern half of the Republic.

To define correctly the orientation and the order of priority in economic construction under such postwar conditions was a very important question concerning the laying of the country's economic foundations, the stabilization and improvement of the people's living and the future of our revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the great Leader of our people, who led the Fatherland Liberation War to great victory, regarded heavy industry as the main link in the chain for the successful settlement of all problems in the postwar rehabilitation and construction and set forth the basic line of economic construction of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, thus brightly illumining the road our people should take.

Our Party's basic line of economic construction is the revolutionary and scientific line for socialist economic construction which has its root in the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung who creatively applies and develops Marxism-Leninism suited to the requirements of our revolution and construction and, furthermore, settles in an original way all the problems newly arising in socialist and communist construction.

This basic line of economic construction which represented the requirements of development of our revolution and the unanimous will of our people, is the most scientific, revolutionary line worked out not only for the present but the future.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The basic line of economic construction set forth by our Party is the solely correct line based on the correct calculation of the lawful requirements of economic development and actual possibilities in our country, a creative line based on the application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction in the specific realities of our country and a revolutionary line which reflects the steadfast stand of the Party for speedily building an independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance." (Ibid., pp. 24-25.)

The correctness of our Party's basic line of economic construction lies, first of all, in the fact that it was mapped out on the basis of the correct calculation of the law governing economic development and actual possibilities in our country.

The economic situation created in our country after the war raised the priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture as an urgent demand.

Heavy industry was the main link in the chain for successfully solving all problems arising in the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy. Without the priority development of heavy industry after the war, it would be impossible to rehabilitate and develop successfully the war-destroyed national economy, create solid economic assets for the improvement of the people's livelihood, nor would it be possible to successfully eliminate the colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness and lay an independent basis of the national economy.

Along with the priority development of heavy industry we had to speedily develop light industry and agriculture in order to rapidly improve the people's livelihood deteriorated by the war. Under the condition in which light industry and agriculture remained backward in our country it was necessary to shore up rapidly light industry and agriculture as well as heavy industry in order to build an independent national economy.

As is seen above, the basic line of economic construction was the solely correct line which made it possible to solve the problems of the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood simultaneously.

This line also made it possible to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism most effectively and speedily and, at the same time, paved the way for the rapid elimination of the distinctions between town and the country and the class distinction between the working class and peasantry.

Therefore, this line is a basic line of economic construction we should adhere to not only at the present stage of socialist construction but in its whole course.

It was by no means an easy job to carry through this line under the postwar difficult conditions.

But we had the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the people who were steeled in the war and firmly rallied around the Leader. Therefore, the Party calculated that this line could be executed if the might of the masses of people and the domestic resources were to be fully mobilized.

The basic line of postwar economic construction set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was formulated on the basis of the correct calculation of such actual possibilities and the lawful requirements of the country's economic development after the war.

The correctness of our Party's basic line of economic construction also lies in the fact that it is a creative line which further developed and enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction.

Our Party's basic line of economic construction, a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, opened up a new vista for developing at an extremely high speed the national economy to fit in with the nature of the socialist economic system by rapidly increasing the production of consumer goods while consistently ensuring the priority growth of production of means of production.

Our Party, while consistently giving priority to the development of heavy industry, has endeavoured to build a heavy industry not for heavy industry's sake, but to build one capable of most effectively serving the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of people's livelihood.

The priority growth of heavy industry stipulated in our Party's basic line of economic construction guaranteed the speedy development of light industry and agriculture. Meanwhile, the rapid development of light industry and agriculture provided conditions for developing heavy industry and other domains of the national economy on a sound basis from the very beginning.

Only close combination of growth of heavy industry with that of light industry and agriculture makes it possible to expand and strengthen the production links between various branches of the national economy in an all-round way, effectively utilize means of production in the course of reproduction and rapidly promote the process of social reproduction.

As is seen from the above, our Party's basic line of economic construction points in a comprehensive and correct way the direction to the development of production of means of production and consumer goods, the two groups of social production, that of industry and agriculture, the two big branches of the national economy, and that of heavy industry and light industry. Thus this renders it possible to develop swiftly the national economy as a whole through the all-round establishment of planned ties between the said branches and the maintenance of the most rational balance between various branches.

Besides, our Party's basic line of economic construction was the most rational way of rapidly increasing accumulation with simultaneous growth of consumption, for it paved the way for the proper settlement of the question of accumulation and consumption which is of important significance in ensuring extended reproduction.

The priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture formulated in the basic line enables us to keep the rational balance between accumulation and consumption and to realize accumulation in such a way as to make heavy industry which serves the development of light industry and agriculture develop for the rapid increase of consumption.

In this way, we were able to

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South Korean Revolutionaries and Patriotic People Unflinchingly Fight on Upholding the Great Revolutionary Ideas of the Leader

Today the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are resolutely waging an active struggle against the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their policy of colonization and fascistization along the great strategic line of the South Korean revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, widely propagandizing his great revolutionary ideas among the masses of the people.

According to a report, on June 22, a patriotic inhabitant named Kim Sok residing in Bulgwang dong, Sohdaemun district, Seoul, went to Sani sub-county, Haenam county, South Cholla Province and told the people there about every aspect of the advanced social system in the northern half of the Republic making a dazzling development under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and thus further deepened their feelings of reverence for the Leader.

Earlier, on June 11, patriotic professors of the Jinju Agricultural College in South Kyongsang Province got together and talked about the great revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il Sung, his outstanding leadership and lofty virtues with a feeling of deep reverence for the Leader.

The enemy's military tank-train hit by patriotic people in the Yongchon district of North Kyongsang Province, South Korea

And they pledged themselves to become patriotic educationists who imbue their disciples with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and truth and patriotic spirit and rear the students as the pillars of the country and to fight against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

A patriot residing in Seoul propagandized the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the communist ideas among the unemployed youth an hour every night and exposed the anti-popular character of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime. Another patriot residing in Kosong county of Kangwon Province widely propagated the brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic among men of the "local reserve corps".

And many patriotic people in the areas of Sokcho, Mukho and Yangyang of Kangwon Province formed a revolutionary organization and introduced the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic to the people in these areas for four to five years and roused them to the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people in North Kyongsang Province and Pusan widely introduced and propagandized by word of mouth or leaflets among broad masses of the people the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the brilliant achievements made in the northern half of the Republic under his leadership to educate them in the spirit of loyalty to the Leader and inspire them to the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are also waging a resolute struggle in various parts of South Korea to smash the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to provoke a new war and overthrow their colonial fascist terror rule, instilling in the people the confidence in the victory of their struggle.

According to a report, patriotic inhabitants in the area of Chonju in North Cholla Province recently threw the enemy into discomfiture by cutting off over 200 metres of their "guard telephone line."

Even according to the heavily doctored data announced by the Pak Jung Hi puppet horde, the patriotic people in this area cut off communication lines on 61 occasions in June alone.

On May 26 last, the patriotic people in Pusan boldly blew up an enemy's military freight car at the Kaya railway station in the Pusanjin district.

Meanwhile, patriotic inhabitants in the Ansong region of Kyonggi Province went into the "Ansong police station" and carried away pistols and a large amount of ammunition. Another group of South Korean patriotic people raided a powder magazine of the enemy in Sohwon ri, Yomchi sub-county, Asan county, South Chungchong Province, and wrested quantities of explosives from the enemy.

Through these struggles the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are rallying broader masses of people under the banner of the sacred anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle, dealing heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and instilling in them the fighting spirit.

(Continued from Page 1)

STATEMENT

Patriotic Front of Laos has strictly implemented them and resolutely struggled for the correct solution of the Laotian question.

But the U.S. imperialists have openly sabotaged the agreements from the first day of its signing and ceaselessly committed intervention and aggressive acts against Laos.

These criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Laotian people have dragged into the light of day their bestial nature and shown to the world people with added clarity that the U.S. imperialists are the most wanton saboteur of international conventions.

Today the U.S. imperialists are suffering heavy losses under hard blows, running up against the powerful resistance of the Laotian people, but they doggedly persist in the criminal war of aggression, still harbouring aggressive designs against Laos.

With no desperate moves, however, can the U.S. imperialists achieve their aggressive purposes or subdue the Laotian people who have risen up in a just struggle.

The Laotian Patriotic Armed Forces and people who have valiantly turned out in the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle, tightly holding arms in their hands, are now mounting incessant attacks on the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, thus winning brilliant victories and driving the enemy deeper into the bog of ruin.

The struggle of the Laotian people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges is the sacred struggle for their national liberation and a just struggle for defending peace and security in Indo-China and southeast Asia.

The Korean people warmly hail the victories won by the Laotian people in the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle and express full support to and solidarity with the Laotian people in the righteous struggle for building a Laos, peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prospering.

The master of Laos is the Laotian people and the Laotian question must be solved by the Laotian people themselves without any interference of outside forces.

The U.S. imperialists must strictly observe the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and stop all their intervention and aggressive manoeuvres against Laos and immediately discontinue their barbarous bombing of the areas under the control of the Laotian patriotic forces.

The Korean people will fight in the future too shoulder to shoulder with the Laotian people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and continue to actively support and encourage the just anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the Laotian people.

The Laotian people firmly rallied around the Patriotic Front of Laos will surely win final victory in the sacred struggle for independence and freedom after beating down the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

(Continued from Page 5)

speed up the economic development at a considerable rapid tempo and, at the same time, to speedily improve the people's livelihood.

The correctness of the basic line of socialist economic construction also lies in the fact that it, as a line which fully embodies the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, is a revolutionary line showing the most rational road to the swift building of an independent national economy.

Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution in their country basically by relying on their own internal forces, it is an independent stand to construct their country by their own labour and with their own domestic natural resources.

In putting forward and implementing the basic line of economic construction our Party aimed at fulfilling rapidly the task of building an independent national economy under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

The building of an independent national economy means that each country should form a comprehensive economic system which is many-sidedly developed, equipped with the latest technique and run by its own national cadres and relies on its own domestic natural resources, raw and other materials, so that it may satisfy domestically the various and ever-growing requirements of economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's livelihood for heavy and light industrial products and agricultural produce.

Our Party's basic line of economic construction renders it possible to successfully carry out the task of constructing an independent national economy for it can ensure the building of a powerful heavy industry, modern light industry and advanced agriculture.

Thus, this line allowed us to lay firm foundations of the country's economy and rapidly improve the people's livelihood.

All this shows that our Party's basic line of economic construction is the most correct Marxist-Leninist way of socialist economic construction which thoroughly reflects the lawful requirements of the development of socialist economy and the revolutionary aspiration of the masses of the people.

Our Party has held fast to and thoroughly implemented the basic line of economic construction, thus scoring a great victory in socialist economic construction.

But this victory has never come on a silver platter. It has been attained through an arduous struggle against hardship and trial of all descriptions.

The class enemies at home and abroad offered obstruction of every kind to the implementation of our Party's economic line.

But our Party and people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung did not deviate one iota from the road shown by him, resolutely smashed all obstructive moves of the enemies and thoroughly executed the basic line of economic construction, displaying invincible fortitude.

Only thanks to the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, our Party's basic line of economic construction could be carried out with success.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only showed the clear way to the successful implementation of the basic line of economic construction but led the struggle of the people to victory, grasping the nettle in socialist economic construction and dexterously overcoming hardships in person. This was the decisive factor in the thorough implementation of our Party's basic line of economic construction at each stage of development of the economy.

With the successful implementation of the basic line of socialist economic construction production made bouncing progress.

Between 1954 and 1965 our industry averaged a 28.1 per cent increase annually. In 1967 industrial production grew 22 times over 1948. 1968 witnessed a 15 per cent increase in industrial production.

Great successes were attained in agriculture, too: in 1967 grain output grew 2.7 times as against right after the country's liberation. Last year there was an unprecedented bumper harvest.

In this way, our country has eliminated the century-old economic and technical backwardness in a short space of time, converted into a socialist industrial-agricultural state which has firm foundations of an independent national economy furnished with a powerful centre of heavy industry, modern light industrial base and advanced agriculture and is now being turned into an advanced socialist industrial country.

The material and cultural living standards of our people have also radically improved. Now our working people are free from worries about food, clothing and housing and education of their children and medical treatment. They are leading a happy and hopeful life, working and studying to their hearts' content.

Great results attained in socialist economic construction give powerful encouragement to the people in the southern half in their struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea and independently unifying the country. Our powerful economic foundations are firm assets able to rehabilitate South Korea's economy and relieve the South Korean people in dire straits after the country's unification.

The presence of a powerful independent national economy has allowed us to successfully implement the revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel. Thus we are in a position to actively meet the great event of the country's unification. As we have constructed an independent national economy, in the foreign policy, too, we are in a position to develop with success the political and economic relations with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit and to strongly inspire the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the world revolutionary people.

All these successes testify to the indomitable vitality of our Party's basic line of economic construction.

Maeng Ha Il

Korean People's Just Struggle against U.S. Imperialist Aggression Enjoys Unanimous Support from World People

On the Occasion of the "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Army from South Korea"

On the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea" public circles of many countries fully support the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the independent, peaceful unification of their country and strongly denounce the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression army and their new war provocative manoeuvres.

International Journalists' Union

Recently the Secretariat of the International Journalists' Union made public a declaration. It pointed out as follows:

We, in the name of the 150,000 progressive journalists, condemn the U.S. imperialists who are ceaselessly conducting war provocative machinations in Korea.

The International Journalists' Union condemns the U.S. imperialists and their stooges South Korean puppet clique for the suppression of the South Korean patriotic forces and expresses solidarity with the Korean journalists and people in their heroic struggle for the unification of the country.

In conclusion, the declaration appealed to all the member organisations to support the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In VIETNAM

The "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea" was concluded with a mass rally in Hanoi on July 26.

The rally was held under the joint sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam, the Vietnam Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, at which Ha Giang, Vice-President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, made a speech. In his speech he exposed and condemned the criminal outrages of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi bandits against the Korean people, and noted:

The Vietnamese people fully support the struggle of the Korean people against the American aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the unification of the country.

The Vietnamese people give absolute support to the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to solve the Korean problem independently without any interference of outside forces.

Prior to this, on July 15, a rally was held at the Vietnam-Korea friendship agricultural cooperative and there was a Korean film show in Hanoi on July 16.

In CUBA

Various events to strengthen the solidarity with the Korean people were widely held in Cuba.

The propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party printed various pamphlets on Korea and distributed them throughout the country.

Solidarity rallies were widely held in various parts of Cuba.

Addressing the mass rally which was held in Matanzas, on July 9, Roberto Verien, Secretary of the Matanzas Provincial Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, said as follows:

The hearts of the Cuban people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors on the outpost of the Western Hemisphere are always with Korea. The Cuban people express firm solidarity to the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's unification.

We are convinced that the Korean people who have precious experiences accumulated during the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will surely defeat U.S. imperialism and win greater victory in socialist construction.

In HUNGARY

A meeting expressing solidarity with the Korean people was held in Tolina Province, Hungary, on July 3.

Addressing the meeting, Vice-Chairman of the Provincial Soviet referred in detail to the fact that the heroic Korean people won a victory in the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and achieved great successes in all domains of politics, economy and culture, by rapidly rehabilitating and developing the national economy which was severely destroyed owing to the war, and he went on:

For Korea's unification the U.S. imperialists must, first of all, be withdrawn from South Korea, and the Korean question be solved by the Korean people themselves. The Hungarian people will, in the future too, fully support the just struggle of the Korean people.

In RUMANIA

A Rumania-Korea friendship get-together was held at the wire works in Buzau, Rumania, on July 14.

Present at the meeting were Chairmen of the Permanent Committees of the Grand National Assembly Gheorghe Roshy and Dmitry Valaria, and Stancu Stoyan, Secretary of the Union of Afro-Asian People's Friendship and Ion Slv, First Secretary of the Buzau Provincial Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial People's Soviet and many other leading personnel and workers.

Stancu Stoyan addressed the meeting.

He denounced the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys hampering the peaceful unification of Korea, and continued:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a reasonable line for unifying the country with the efforts of the Korean people themselves without any outside interference after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and made consistant efforts to this end.

I sincerely wish the Korean people fresh victory in the struggle for the national prosperity and unification of the country under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Meetings to express solidarity with the Korean people were held in Czechoslovakia.

On July 16 there was a meeting in Bratislava. The meeting was attended by Glata, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party; Zrak, Vice-Premier of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic and many other cadres.

Speaking at the meeting Koshta, Secretary of the Slovak National Front, denounced bitterly the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive moves for a new war and expressed, in the name of the Czechoslovak people, absolute support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and for the independent unification of the country.

The Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic recently issued a statement supporting the struggle of the Korean people.

Self-Determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands Issues Statement

The Self-Determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands recently issued a statement in support of the cause of the Korean people to unify their fatherland and the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The statement pointed out:

The problem of Korea's unification should be solved in accordance with the will of the Korean people on the principles of independence and democracy, in a peaceful way, without any outside interference. U.S. imperialism should get out of South Korea and the Korean question should be left to the Korean people themselves. Neither the United States nor the U.N. have any rights to supervise the "elections" in Korea. The problem of Korea's unification is not the problem to be meddled in by the U.N., but it is an internal affair of the Korean people.

The Self-Determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands fully supports the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists' occupation army and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the unification of the country.

In JAPAN

The Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, in the name of Chairman Tomomi Narita, sent messages on July 24 to various public organizations of our country to express solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and unification of the country.

The messages denounced the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people, and continued:

The Japan Socialist Party is firmly convinced that the further socialist construction advances in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the higher becomes the struggle for the emancipation of the South Korean people and the independent unification of the country and that if the people in the North and South fight in unity they can surely chase out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

We members of the Japan Socialist Party hope from the bottom of our hearts that the Korean people will accomplish this cause as early as possible and extend our best regards to you, assuring you that we will fight resolutely to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Japan and Korea and defend the democratic, national rights of Korean residents in Japan and their free life.

Meanwhile, the "Japanese meeting of representatives of various circles for marking the 16th anniversary of victory in the Korean war and for international joint action from June 25 to July 27 demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea" was held in Tokyo on July 25.

The meeting was sponsored by Masaharu Hatanaka, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association; Yoshitaro Hirano, Director of the Japan Peace Committee; Shigeo Hadata, Standing Director of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and nine other Japanese personages of various strata. It was attended by a great number of public figures in Japan together with the said sponsors.

Masaharu Hatanaka, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association, made a report on the significance of the convening of the meeting.

Then, many personages spoke at the meeting under the titles: "nature of U.S. imperialism," "present stage of the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression," "strategy of U.S. imperialism," "problems of Japan, Okinawa and Korea."

The declaration adopted with unanimous approval at the meeting demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea. It noted:

We will support the struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from South Korea and realizing the independent unification of the fatherland and wage a staunch struggle to further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the peoples of all countries in Asia.

Murderers Shall Pay Blood Debt

Public Circles of Various Countries Scathingly Condemn U.S. Imperialists and Puppet Pak Jung Hi Clique for Their Brutal Repression and Murder of South Korean Patriots

Public circles of various countries are raising higher voices denouncing the fascist atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique that cruelly murdered the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Tae.

President of Cambodian Supreme Court Issues Statement

According to a report from Pnom-Penh, Phitien Rhai, President of the Supreme Court of the Kingdom of Cambodia and director of the Nationalist, issued a statement on July 17 with surging indignation, in protest against and denunciation of the unpardonable criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang who killed Comrade Kim Jong Tae on July 10.

He remarked:

The struggle waged by Mr. Kim Jong Tae is entirely justifiable and the exploits performed by him are praiseworthy. He fought to hasten the day when the people will live a happy life in a unified big community after driving out the gangster-like U.S. imperialists who wormed their way into his land.

The theatre of his struggle was not in the United States. He did not interfere with its internal affairs. His struggle was a patriotic one to save his country from aggression by the U.S. imperialists. Therefore, his struggle fully accords with international law. No one can remain a passive onlooker to himself and his relatives being threatened by the gangsters.

The struggle waged by Mr. Kim Jong Tae cannot be a "crime" and he cannot be an object of "punishment."

Therefore, the good-minded people of the world bestowed their unqualified praise on his struggle and gave full support to it. Recently "Prize of International Journalist" was awarded to him.

Notwithstanding protests and denunciation of the world people, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique mercilessly killed him.

This is a challenge to the honest-minded people of the world and a cold-blooded atrocity to be written in the annals of human slaughter. Such a barbarity can be committed only by the bloodthirsty felons who cling to the policy of strength and the law of the jungle.

Wherever the U.S. imperialists set foot, the blood of the people is shed and their peaceful labour and life are destroyed.

In Cambodia, too, many a people have been killed at the hands of the U.S. imperialists. All this shows that the American imperialists are the common enemy of the peoples of our two countries and the other peoples of the world. It is the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi who should be judged.

In POLAND

According to a report from Warsaw, the National Co-operation Committee of Polish Youth Organizations issued a statement in denunciation of the American imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique that cruelly killed Kim Jong Tae, an indomitable revolutionary fighter.

(Continued on Page 8)

"U.S. Imperialism Is Not Only the Enemy of the Korean People But Also the Common Enemy of the World People"

Foreign Guests Inspect Different Parts of Our Country

Delegation of Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association

The delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association which came to our country at the invitation of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association visited the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial, Panmunjom and the factory in which Comrade Shin Je Chon works and which has the relations of friendship with the Dongan Building Machine Factory in Hanoi, and many places of our country.

After inspecting the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial on July 19, Tran Lam, head of the delegation, wrote in the guest book:

Inspecting the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial we were struck with admiration for the heroic revolutionary traditions established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and inherited by the Korean People's Army.

The peoples of Vietnam and Korea are comrades-in-arms who were, are and will be forever in one and the same trench.

We hope the Korean People's Army and people, successors to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, to work more heroic miracles.

On July 25, the delegation visited Panmunjom, and the head of the delegation expressed his deep impressions, saying:

I think many foreign delegations come here, Panmunjom, but it is us who are impressed here most deeply.

Both the Vietnamese people and the Korean people are suffering from the territorial and national split by the U.S. imperialists.

Our delegation's visit to Panmunjom is not merely for inspection. We have come here to meet the sentinels of the Korean People's Army fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors on the foremost outpost line and to learn from your experience in struggle.

The Korean people stand guard over the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and the Vietnamese people its southeastern outpost.

Korea and Vietnam are small bisected countries. But U.S. imperialism is more afraid of them than big countries.

There was a friendship gathering on July 27 in honour of the delegation of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association at the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Jamjin Co-operative Farm, Kangsoh county, South Pyongan Province.

Delegation of Italian Young Communist League

The delegation of the Italian Young Communist League headed by Gianfranco Borghini, General Secretary of the C.C. of the League, which came to our country at the invitation of the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea visited historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution, the Museum of Korean Revolution, the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial and many other places in and around Pyongyang and the Kaesong district.

On July 28, the delegation inspected Panmunjom and its head Gianfranco Borghini said as follows:

The U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, are, indeed, brazen-faced scoundrels. They lord it over the land of Korea, others' country, and obstruct the unification of Korea.

Today the struggle against U.S. imperialism is raised as an important problem in Italy, too. U.S. imperialism is not only the enemy of the Korean people but also the enemy of the Italian people and the common enemy of the world people.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea, and firmly believe that the Korean people will drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and realize the unification of their country as soon as possible.

Prior to this, on July 26 the delegation looked around the Kiyang Irrigation System. And its head said:

I have come to deeply realize the meaning of the word "miracle" in Korea. Miracle performers are, indeed, the heroic Korean working class, the Korean youths in particular, who have risen up in the struggle, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Korea is a model of the peoples of all the countries aspiring after socialism. If one wants to build socialism, he should build it as Korea does.

(Continued from Page 7)

The statement pointed out:

The heroic death of Comrade Kim Jong Tae who fought with all his devotion for the people carried us Polish youth a profound and firm conviction that no force and violence can break the will of patriots and democrats fighting for their rights.

His example will be the source of faith in the future and inspiration to youths.

In BULGARIA

According to a report from Sofia, the Central Committee of Anti-Fascist Fighters of Bulgaria filed a protest with the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique against the harsh repression by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique of the South Korean revolutionaries.

The protest supported the just struggle of the South Korean people and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist occupationist army from South Korea.

In conclusion the protest claimed the scoundrels to discontinue the aggressive acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to release the arrested and detained South Korean revolutionaries.

In DEMOCRATIC GERMANY

The statement issued by the Asian-African Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic expressed indignation at the criminal act of the American imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique that murdered Comrade Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, strongly condemned these felons' atrocious murder as a typical act of fascist terrorism and as a grave provocative act against the Korean people and all the democratic and peace-loving peoples the world over, and extended brotherly solidarity to the South Korean people in their struggle.

In CEYLON

The Ceylonese Journalists' Association issued a statement in stern denunciation of the outrageous murder by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi band of Comrade Kim Jong Tae, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, according to a report from Colombo.

The statement pointed out that in the annals of struggle of the South Korean people will abide forever the name of Comrade Kim Jong Tae, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, who energetically unfolded a mass political struggle against the enemy U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, while conducting vigorous revolutionary literary activity, and expressed the confidence that the South Korean press men, intellectuals, workers, peasants, students and broad masses of other people would march forward along the path Comrade Kim Jong Tae took.

The Ceylonese Young Writers' Society also issued a statement in strong denunciation of the murderous atrocity by the American imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi gang.

Statement of All-African Youth Movement

In its statement the All-African Youth Movement flayed the cruel, atrocious murder by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique of Comrade Kim Jong Tae, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, and stressed that the heroic Korean people will surely emerge victorious from their revolutionary struggle to drive the American imperialists out of South Korea and unify their country.

Statement of Representation of People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabs Gulf

According to a report from Aden, recently the Representation of the People's Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabs Gulf issued a statement sternly reproaching the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen who mercilessly killed Comrade Kim Jong Tae.

The statement stressed:

The American imperialists and the puppet Pak Jung Hi band brutally murdered Comrade Kim Jong Tae, a faithful soldier of Comrade Kim Il Sung, in their desperate attempt to save their tottering colonial fascist rule. But they could never damp his unyielding revolutionary spirit instilled in him by the Leader and cannot check the revolutionary struggle waged by the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who have risen up together with the late Comrade Kim Jong Tae.

The ardent desire of the 40 million Korean people to enjoy freedom and happiness in a unified country under the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is sure to come true.

War Peddler Rogers' Tour of South Korea to Step Up War Preparations

The U.S. imperialists' war peddler Rogers flew recently into South Korea as a detached force of war boss Nixon. His visit synchronized with Nixon's tour of Asia. He held repeatedly hush-hush confabs for war with the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique.

Needless to say, the principal aim of his visit to South Korea was to ward off the ever-aggravated crisis of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule there and step up preparations for a new war in Korea.

No sooner had Rogers arrived in South Korea than he held with the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique such secret talks as "exclusive talk" and "South Korea-U.S. high-ranking officials' confab" to discuss problems of "security," "increasing military aid," and of the "formation of an Asian collective security system," and he "inspected" the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the South Korean puppet army units deployed along the Military Demarcation Line and fanned war hysteria.

At the secret war confabs, this villain reassured the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that the United States will without delay take countermeasures if any event like war action takes place in Korea and that it will invariably continue to actively support South Korea for its security and, to this end, continuously help the South Korean puppet army in the modernization of its equipment.

Rogers' provocative statements made in South Korea testify to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are trying more desperately to push ahead with their criminal machination to aggravate tension in Korea and launch another aggressive war there.

At the secret confabs Rogers also instructed the South Korean puppets to take the lead in "forming an Asian collective security system" and traitor Pak Jung Hi "readily accepted" his directives, swearing again to be faithful to the orders of American imperialism.

It is widely known that the U.S. imperialists are running wild to strengthen the military tie-up between the South Korean puppet gang and the Japanese militarists as a link in the chain of preparations for another aggressive war in Korea and, on this basis, organize a new aggressive military alliance in Asia.

Such manoeuvrings have become more desperate since warmaniac Nixon became the boss of U.S. imperialism.

Rogers dropped in Tokyo and closeted himself with the Japanese militarists for war intrigues reeling off the "leading role of Japan in Asia." And he, turning up in South Korea, bade the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique to take the lead in the "formation of an Asian collective security system". This clearly shows how furiously the U.S. imperialists are trying to organize a new aggressive military bloc.

The trip of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' high-paid war peddler Rogers to South Korea is also designed to put life into the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique that, forsaken by the people, face ruin, and keep these stooges in "power" for a long time, and thus save their colonial rule from the current crisis and continue to use these footmen for the execution of their policy of aggression and war.

Rogers "highly spoke" of as something like "feats" the thrice-cursed criminal acts of the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique, the hangmen, who arrest, imprison and murder at random South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and brutally repress youth and students, and promised continued "support" to these stooges.

All this eloquently shows that Rogers' visit to South Korea is part of the machinations to step up preparations for another aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

But, the U.S. imperialist aggressors must desist from running wild.

The Korean people, rallied closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist-genius, are fully ready to crush at a stroke the American imperialists at any time and any place.

If the enemy aggravates the situation and ventures to unleash a war disregarding the warnings of our people, he will get nothing but corpses and death therefrom.

Li Jip

Chile-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association Delegation Here

A delegation of the Chile-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association headed by Fernando Murillo Viana, Secretary General of the Chile-Korea Friendship Association, arrived here on August 5 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

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